2015 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name: County Service Area No. 7 Report Date: June 17, 2016

We test the drinking water quality for many constituents as required by state and federal regulations. This report shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 - December 31, 2015 and may include earlier monitoring data.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Si necesita una explicacion del contenido de este reporte llame al numero (650) 599-1473.

Type of water source(s) in use: Surface Water

Name & general location of source(s): Alpine Creek, La Honda

Drinking Water Source Assessment information: Prepared by County Environmental Health Services in November 2002. Assessment summary included at the end of this Report.

Time and place of regularly scheduled board meetings for public participation: 9:00 am, Tuesday Mornings, Board of Supervisors Chambers, 400 County Center, Redwood City, CA 94063

For more information, contact: Mark Chow, Principal Civil Engineer Phone: (650) 599-1489

TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. Primary MCLs are set as close to the PHGs (or MCLGs) as is economically and technologically feasible. Secondary MCLs are set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs are set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA).

Public Health Goal (PHG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. PHGs are set by the California Environmental Protection Agency.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

Primary Drinking Water Standards (PDWS): MCLs and MRDLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.

Secondary Drinking Water Standards (SDWS): MCLs for contaminants that affect taste, odor, or appearance of the drinking water. Contaminants with SDWSs do not affect the health at the MCL levels.

Treatment Technique (TT): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Regulatory Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

Variances and Exemptions: State Board permission to exceed an MCL or not comply with a treatment technique under certain conditions.

ND: not detectable at testing limit

ppm: parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L)

ppb: parts per billion or micrograms per liter (µg/L)

ppt: parts per trillion or nanograms per liter (ng/L)

ppq: parts per quadrillion or picogram per liter (pg/L)

pCi/L: picocuries per liter (a measure of radiation)

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- *Microbial contaminants*, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- *Inorganic contaminants*, such as salts and metals, that can be naturally-occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
- Pesticides and herbicides, that may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, that are by-products of industrial
 processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, agricultural
 application, and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, that can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the USEPA and the State Water Resources Control Board (State Board) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. State Board regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health.

Tables 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 list all of the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the most recent sampling for the constituent. The presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. The State Board allows us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of the data, though representative of the water quality, are more than one year old.

TABLE 1 – SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF COLIFORM BACTERIA							
Microbiological Contaminants (complete if bacteria detected)	Highest No. of Detections	No. of months in violation		MCL		MCLG	Typical Source of Bacteria
Total Coliform Bacteria	(In a mo.) <u>0</u>	0		More than 1 sample in a month with a detection		0	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform or E. coli	(In the year)	0		A routine sample and a repeat sample detect total coliform and either sample also detects fecal coliform or <i>E. coli</i>		0	Human and animal fecal waste
TABLE 2 – SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF LEAD AND COPPER							
Lead and Copper (complete if lead or copper detected in the last sample set)	Sample Date	No. of samples collected	90 th percentile level detected	No. sites exceeding AL	AL	PHG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	2015	5	5 0		15	0.2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	m) 2015 5 0.300		0	1.3	0.3	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives	
	TABLE 3	- SAMPL	ING RES	ULTS FOR	SODIUM A	ND HARD	NESS
Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date			Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Sodium (ppm)	2015	56			none	none	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	2015	324			none	none	Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually

^{*}Any violation of an MCL or AL is asterisked. Additional information regarding the violation is provided later in this report.

TABLE 4 – DET	ECTION O	F CONTAMIN	ANTS WITH A 1	PRIMARY	DRINKING	WATER STANDARD		
Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Typical Source of Contaminant		
INORGANIC CHEMICALS			-	-				
Fluoride (ppm)	2015	0.40		2.0	1	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories		
Hexavalent Chromium (ppb)	2015	0.13		10	0.02	Discharge from electroplating factories, leather tanneries, wood preservation, chemical synthesis, refractory production, and textile manufacturing facilities; erosion of natural deposits		
DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS, DISINFECTANT RESIDUALS, AND DISINFECTION BYPRODUCT PRECURSORS								
HAA5 [Haloacetic Acids] (ppb)	2015	18.3	4.5 – 27.8	60	n/a	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection		
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	2015	93.3* (Average)	65.29 – 91.51 *	80	n/a	By-product of drinking water chlorination		
RADIOACTIVE CONTAMI	NANTS							
Gross Alpha Activity [composite result] (pCi/L)	2007	2.71		15	(0)	Erosion of natural deposits		
Uranium [composite result] (pCi/L)	2007	1.18		20	0.43	Erosion of natural deposits		
Radium 228 (pCi/L)	2009	0.845	0.842 - 0.848	5	0.019	Erosion of natural deposits		
VOLATILE ORGANIC CHE	MICALS (M	onitored in Septem	ber 2015 with Resu	lts = ND)				
TABLE 5 – DETE	CTION OF	CONTAMINA	NTS WITH A <u>SE</u>	CONDAR	<u>Y</u> DRINKIN	G WATER STANDARD		
Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant		
Aluminum (ppb)	2015	11.1	ND - 89	200	none	Erosion of natural deposits; residual from some surface water treatment processes		
Chloride (ppm)	2015	37		500	none	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence		
Color	2015	12		15	none	Naturally-occurring organic materials		
Iron (ppb)	2015	21.3	ND - 170	300	none	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes		
Specific Conductance (µmhos/cm)	2015	830		1,600	none	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence		
Sulfate (ppm) 2015 170		170		500	none	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes		
Total Dissolved Solids [TDS] (ppm) 2015		590		1,000	none	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits		
Turbidity (NTU) 2015		0.42		5	none	Soil runoff		

^{*}Any violation of an MCL, MRDL, or TT is asterisked. Additional information regarding the violation is provided later in this report.

Additional General Information on Drinking Water

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. USEPA/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Summary Information for Violation of a MCL, MRDL, AL, TT, or Monitoring and Reporting Requirement

TTHM: Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience liver, kidney, or central nervous system problems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Section 64533(a) of the California Code of Regulations specifies that the primary MCL for Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) of 80 ppb shall not be exceeded in the drinking water supplied to the public based on the locational running annual average (LRAA) of four consecutive quarterly results. The highest 2015 LRAA computed for four quarters was 93.3 ppb. Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience liver, kidney, or central nervous system problems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

CSA 7 is working on installing an aeriation system, with the approval of DDW, to comply with the TTHM MCL. CSA7 retained Water Works Engineers, Inc., to prepare an engineering report, plans, specifications, and an operations manual for an aeriation system to be installed in CSA 7's treated water reservoir to lower TTHMs. We will provide you with updates on this issue as required by DDW.

For Systems Providing Surface Water as a Source of Drinking Water

TABLE 6 - SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING TREATMENT OF SURFACE WATER SOURCES				
Treatment Technique ^(a) (Type of approved filtration technology used)	Conventional filtration			
	Turbidity of the filtered water must:			
Turbidity Performance Standards (b)	1 – Be less than or equal to <u>0.5</u> NTU in 95% of measurements in a month.			
(that must be met through the water treatment process)	2 – Not exceed <u>1.0</u> NTU for more than eight consecutive hours.			
	3 – Not exceed <u>5.0</u> NTU at any time.			
Lowest monthly percentage of samples that met Turbidity Performance Standard No. 1.	100%			
Highest single turbidity measurement during the year	0.27			
Number of violations of any surface water treatment requirements	None			

⁽a) A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Summary Information for Violation of a Surface Water TT

⁽b) Turbidity (measured in NTU) is a measurement of the cloudiness of water and is a good indicator of water quality and filtration performance. Turbidity results which meet performance standards are considered to be in compliance with filtration requirements.

^{*} Any violation of a TT is marked with an asterisk. Additional information regarding the violation is provided below.

No violations were reported in 2015.

Summary Information for Operating Under a Variance or Exemption

CSA7 did not operate under a variance of exemption in 2015.

Drinking Water Source Assessment and Protection (DWSAP) Program

A source water assessment was conducted for the ALPINE CREEK INTAKE of the County Service Area 7 water system in November 2002. The source is considered most vulnerable to the following activities not associated with any detected contaminants:

Septic Systems – Low Density (<1/acre) Other Animal Operations Agricultural Drainage Wells – Agricultural/Irrigation

Discussion of Vulnerability

There have been no contaminants detected in the water supply, however the source is still considered vulnerable to activities located in the watershed. The source is most vulnerable to the following activities that were identified within the watershed:

- 1. Low Density Septic Systems (<1/acre)
- 2. Animal operations (Horse Camp)
- 3. Agricultural drainage
- 4. Wells Agricultural/Irrigation
- 5. Drinking Water Treatment Plant (for CSA 7)
- 6. Irrigated and Non-irrigated crops
- 7. Fertilizer, pesticide/herbicide application
- 8. Wells Water supply
- 9. Transportation Corridors Road right-of-ways (herbicide use) and Roads and Streets
- 10. Injection wells/dry wells/sumps (unknown if these exist in the watershed)
- 11. Campgrounds/Recreational areas
- 12. Surface water streams and lakes

A copy of the assessment can be viewed at http://publicworks.smcgov.org/csa-11-news

Summary Information for Surface Water Treatment

County Service Area No. 7 operates in compliance with the Surface Water Treatment Regulations.

Consumer Confidence Report Certification Form

(to be submitted with a copy of the CCR)

(to certify electronic delivery of the CCR, use the certification form on the State Board's website at http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking water/certlic/drinkingwater/CCR.shtml)

Water System Name:		La Honda Water System (County Service Area No. 7)						
Water System Number:		4100509						
June certif	30, 20 fies that itoring	16 to custome at the inform	rs (and appation conta	beby certifies that its Consumer Confidence Report was distributed on propriate notices of availability have been given). Further, the system ained in the report is correct and consistent with the compliance ed to the State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Drinking				
Certified by: Name:			Mark Chow					
Signati		ıre:	grank Oli					
Title:			Principal Civil Engineer					
Phone 1		Number:	(650) 559-1489 Date: 7/7/2016					
	ems tha CCR	at apply and fi	ll-in where	and good-faith efforts taken, please complete the below by checking appropriate: il or other direct delivery methods. Specify other direct delivery				
\boxtimes	"Good faith" efforts were used to reach non-bill paying consumers. Those efforts included the following methods:							
	\boxtimes	Posting the (CCR on the Internet at www. http://publicworks.smcgov.org/water-services					
		Mailing the	e CCR to postal patrons within the service area (attach zip codes used)					
		Advertising	g the availability of the CCR in news media (attach copy of press release)					
			of the CCR in a local newspaper of general circulation (attach a copy of the stice, including name of newspaper and date published)					
		Posted the C	CR in pub	lic places (attach a list of locations)				
				ppies of CCR to single-billed addresses serving several persons, such es, and schools				
		Delivery to o	community	organizations (attach a list of organizations)				
		Other (attach	a list of o	ther methods used)				
For systems serving at least 100,000 persons: Posted CCR on a publicly-accessible internet site at the following address: www								
	For pr	rivately-owned	d utilities:	Delivered the CCR to the California Public Utilities Commission				
This fo	rm is pro	ovided as a conve	nience and m	ay be used to meet the certification requirement of section 64483(c), California Code of				